THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, June 14 1811. No. 1289

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market between Front and Second Streets, PITTSBURGH.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have received in addition to their stock, the following valuable Books:—

BURDER'S History of the Bible, 2 vols.
— Village Sermons, 2 vols.
Buck's Theological Dictionary, 2 vols.
— Miscellanies, 2 vols.
Butterworth's Concordance
Scott's Theological Works, 5 vols.
Fuller's Gospel
M'Laurin's Essays and Sermons
Owen on Redemption
— on the Spirit
Christian Preacher
— Memoirs
Marrow of Modern Divinity
Beauties of the Evangelical Magazine
Beauties of Hervey
Boston's Fourfold State
Baptist Confession of Faith
Brown's Christian Journal
Christ's Famous Titles, by William Dyer
Dialogues of Devils
Life of Christ, 2 vols.
Wilson's Lectures upon some of the Parables and Historical passages of the New Testament
Woolman's Serious Considerations on various subjects of importance
Fry's Poems on religious subjects
Fordyce's Sermons to Young Women
Zollikoffer's Sermon's, 2 vols
Priestley's Church History, 6 vols.
Halyburton's Great Concern
— Memoirs
Gospel Sonnets
M'Ewen on the Types
Mason on Self-knowledge
Village Dialogues, 2 vols.
Jamieson on the use of Sacred History.

May 22, 1811.

CASH FOR *WHEAT.*

FOUR SHILLINGS and SIX PENCE in *CASH*, per bushel, will be given for all good Wheat, delivered within twenty-five days, at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1811.

N. B. Two shillings and two pence in cash, will be given for good Flour Barrels well seasoned

Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to engage Eight or Ten good strong labouring *MEN* to descend the Ohio some distance, and afterwards to be employed in farming and other work. The engagements must be for one year at least. For further particulars enquire of THOMAS & JOHN CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living near Col O'Hara's, now offers for Sale on very moderate terms,

100,000 feet pine boards, of a superior quality
50,000 pine shingles
40 barrels good lake salt
40 barrels genuine old whiskey;

together with his usual assortment of Groceries, Potter's Ware, Flour, etc. etc. and about 4000 lbs. well cured Kentucky Bacon

JAMES GRAY,

corner of Liberty and Front Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1811.

20 dozen Straw Bonnets,

will be sold low by the dozen or otherwise.

15 barrels best green Coffee,

20 kegs pickled Oysters.

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with JAMES MORRISON in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1811. tf.

INTERESTING PAMPHLET.

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 50 Cents.)

A NARRATIVE

Of the proceedings against *THOMAS COOPER. Esq.* President Judge of the eighth Judiciary District of Pennsylvania, on a charge of official misconduct,

By THOMAS COOPER.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale the following described Farms, lying in various parts of New-Connecticut:—

Tract	*Township*	*Range.*	*No. Acres.*
1	10	8	6000
7	1	10	697
—	9	6	4368
—	4	7	797
2	11	4	158
7	11	4	160
—	1	16	1139
14	11	4	100
14	11	4	40
15	11	4	80
22	11	4	160
2	13	4	113
85	11	7	157
25	11	4	130
26	11	4	60
36	11	4	160
37	11	4	160
81	11	5	50
85	11	5	100
14	11	4	120
46	11	4	160
—	10	7	100
61	11	4	160
66	11	4	160
76	11	4	160
83	11	4	160
1	6	12	35
31	11	7	15*
134	11	5	7
99	11	5	10
81	11	7	14*
144	7	12	15*
16	1	6	100
3	12	6	133
4	7	11	168
96	7	11	162
67	7	11	156
25	11	7	164
50	11	7	100
55	5	11	5†
—	13	11	222
63	11	4	160
1	13	3	100
10	8	11	118
—	8	11	80
8	8	11	182
—	7	12	11†
—	1	16	3816
—	1	11	586
15	19	—	203

* *City Lots*,——† *Town Lots.*

The terms of purchase will be part cash at the time of conveyance, and long credit for the remainder. For further particulars enquire of

JOHN M. AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law—Agent for *E. AUSTIN.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 20, 1811.

JAMES NOYES,

PROPOSES to open an ENGLISH SCHOOL in Pittsburgh, on the first day of June next, at the house of the Rev. Thomas Hunt, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

The terms of admittance are three dollars per quarter for each and every scholar

During the first quarter the said James will not make any difference in the compensation for the various studies that parents would wish their children to attend to. At the expiration of that time, he flatters himself, that he will be able to exhibit such a specimen of the improvement of his pupils in the grammatical construction of the English language, that those who intrust their youth to his care will be willing to advance the terms of tuition to four dollars a quarter, for each and every scholar that he instructs in that valuable study.

From the testimonials that the said James will be able to exhibit of his qualifications as a teacher, he flatters himself that he will be able to meet the approbation and encouragement of those who wish to have their youth well educated, and it shall be his highest ambition to endeavour to convince his employers, who intrust their children and youth to his charge, that their confidence has not been misplaced. *May* 12, 1811.

Two or three Apprentices

WILL be taken to the Apothecary and Drug business. Boys from 12 to 16.—None need make application but those of respectable connections and steady habits.

I. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1811.

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for KITCHEN FAT, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap. NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,

corner of Ferry and Third Street

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

TO FARMERS.

I WILL purchase from six to eight thousand pounds of *WOOL* of various kind and quaty, for which a generous price in Cash will e paid, by

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, 30th May, 1811.

Pittsburgh.

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making

Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory for cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

☞ Such Printers as will insert the above will essentially aid Domestic Manufacture and receive our warmest thanks.

M. T. & Co.

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From the Salem Gazette,

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS,

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. XI.

Fellow-Citizens,

THE *Text* furnished by the Virginia delegate to congress, which was recited in the two preceeding numbers, requires some further comments.

As a consequence necessarily resulting from that gentleman's declaration, I remarked, that besides the essential interests of numerous portions of our citizens more immediately concerned, sacrificed to the views of party leaders, the great interests and honor of our country must be slighted or abandoned, lest those gentlemen should lose their places, the power and the emoluments of office. But I may be asked, What hazard to their popularity would arise from their taking those measures which the public welfare, the honor and safety of the nation imperiously require? I answer, That as the great body of the people, the nation must necessarily desire that the national interest, honor and safety may be promoted and secured; of course they will approve the measures which they believe are calculated to effect those great and patriotic purposes. But if the nation have been *deceived*; if they have been taught to believe, and do believe, that the measures which alone can maintain and secure those essential objects, would be more injurious and destructive; if to the men whom the people have long "delighted to honor," may be applied to the denunciation of the prophet—"Woe unto them that call evil good, and good evil; that put darkness for light, and light for darkness; that put bitter for sweet, and sweet for bitter;" then what will the people approve? The pernicious measures of their deceiving leaders.—Even in the days of Washington they alarmed the fears of the people that the system of administration which he approved, was calculated to induce monarchy and nobility, from which, by the revolution, they had recently been freed. Mr. Jefferson, in his memorable letter to his friend Mazzei, dared to represent "the Executive Power," meaning Washington, in whom, as President, the executive power was then vested—"the Judiciary," and "all the officers of Government," as engaged in a conspiracy against republicanism! "Instead (says he) of that noble love of liberty and of that republican government which carried us triumphantly through the dangers of the war, an English monarchical-aristocratical party has risen up, whose avowed object is to impose on us the substance, as they have already given us the form, of the British government," meaning the Constitution of the United States, which he and his partisans now profess so much to admire. The people were taught to hate every thing pertaining to England, and to love every thing pertaining to France:—That the chief magistrate of England being a King, must therefore be a Tyrant ruling over slaves: While France, calling herself a republic, must be free, and her rulers the patriotic guardians of the people's rights, no connection, therefore, no treaty, not even of amity and *commerce for our own benefit, and for the settlement of old disputes*, must be formed with England, lest the purity of republicanism should be defiled by her "whoredoms." In the same letter to Mazzei, above mentioned, Mr Jefferson represented many of the most distinguished citizens of the U. States as having become apostates from republicanism; "men (he says) who were Solomons in council and Samsons in combat, but whose hair had been cut by the whore England." Meaning that England had corrupted them, and so prevented the exertion of their former wisdom, virtue and energy in administering the government.* There is no room to doubt that Mr. Jefferson comprehended Washington in this audacious reproach. Before the publication of this letter in the U. States [It was first published by Mr. Jefferson's French friends in Paris] Mr. Jefferson seldom, if ever, passed Mount Vernon without calling, or sending an apology for omitting it: but after its publication these civilities entirely ceased. A visit then, he was sensible, would have been an insult not to be borne.

But what was the tyranny under which the Britons groaned, and for submission to which Americans were taught to think and call them *slaves*?—These *slaves* asserted and maintained the very liberties for which the sages and heroes of our revolution counselled, struggled, bled, and died: they contended for their birth rights—the rights of Englishmen in which we and our fathers always placed glory:† the right by their representatives to participate in the making of their laws—and of giving and granting their own money for the public service; the right of trial by jury before able and independent judges; the right of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which every Englishman may demand, and by virtue of which he is secured, as we are by the same process, against unlawful arrests and imprisonments by ministers, military officers, or others, who abuse their power; and with these rights they enjoy freedom of speech and of the press. In one word, of all the countries on the earth, the United States and the British Dominions alone are free. The rights of Englishmen our fathers brought hither with them from England; *and to that country* WE *are indebted for all our political ideas of freedom.* And yet that is the country—now the World's last hope—on whose existence and independent power our own depend—as intelligent and reflecting democrats them-

* This letter to Mazzei was probably written in 1794, soon after Mr. Jefferosn quitted the department of State "to avoid figuring in scenes," which he could not control, & turn to the service of France and his own elevation to the presidency, so well as in his philosophic retirement at Monticello.

† The first congress which was assembled at New-York in 1797, unanimously resolved, "That our ancestors who first settled these colonies, were, at the time of their emigration from the mother country, entitled to all the rights, liberties and immunites of free and natural born subjects within the realm of England. That by such emigrations they by no means forfeited, surrendered, or lost any of those rights." They also resolved, That the foundation of English Liberty and of all free government, is, a right in the people to participate in their legislative council

selves well know, and some of them acknowledge—but whose downfall and subjugation to France many of their brethren appear heartily to desire.

And what are the blessings of Frenchmen, which seems so attractive in the eyes of many of our citizens? They are such as these; to be dragged in chains to the armies, that they may have the honor to endure all the miseries of war to fight and to die, not for their COUNTRY, but for the boundless ambition of an unfeeling tyrant; to be wretched themselves, and the instruments to bring down misery and ruin, on all the nations around: to be taxed at his pleasure; and if they delay payment, to have soldiers quartered upon them, eating up their substance until they can find the means of payment; to have their commerce destroyed, and be deprived of all its comforts: to be beset by spies employed by the emperor to watch their words and actions: so that before a Frenchman dare open his mouth on any public affairs, or any thing relating to the emperor, he looks round to see if any suspicious person be present. And here he is often deceived. For since the French revolution, such has been the increased and general prostration of morals, such scope and encouragement have been given to vices and crimes, that not unfrequently the father betrays the son and the son the father; and "a man's enemies are those of his own house." In a word the will of the imperial tyrant is law; and the most grievous oppressions are inflicted on the people. His decrees in hostility to commerce, have spread devastation in the trading towns and cities of France. Bordeaux, for instance, once so active and flourishing, with a population of upwards of a hundred thousand persons, has by the loss of its trade, lost half its inhabitants. The like destruction and misery have visited Holland, which had grown and existed by commerce, and all the other countries where the French emperor's sway is established. Amidst these mighty ruins spread over the nations of Europe, appears Napoleon's court, in pomp, in splendor, in luxury, surpassing all example and which the many millions plundered from the citizens of the United States, have contributed to support; plunderings, which no efficient means have been used by our government to repress; and the restoration or indemnity for which have been but faintly asked.

And how is this subserviency, this tameness, this servility towards France to be accounted for? In my second address I alluded to the general cause. That Mr. Jefferson and his fellow labourers rose to power by inflaming the love of the people to France and their hatred to England, they have also thought it necessary to keep alive these passions, as the surest means for the continuation of their power. They represented the impartial system of Washington's administration as a "system of ingratitude and injustice towards France, from which they would alienate the people of the United States, to bring them under British influence."—These are Mr. Jefferson's words in his letter to Mazzei. And as the cry of ingratitude to France and of British influence as well adapted to promote his ambitious views, its origin may well be ascribed to him. It corresponds with the slanders against Washington and Adams for which he afterwards paid his friend & correspondent the infamous James T. Callender. With similar views his partisans keep up the cry to this day.

Having first led the body of the people into fatal errors respecting the two great nations at war, and the character and views of the citizens who before administered the government, they dare not undeceive them. They cannot now tell the people the TRUTH, without justifying the sentiments and policy of their political opponents, the followers of WASHINGTON, and thus hazarding the loss of their offices and power: and their measures, for the last four years especially, are in evidence that they would rather sacrifice the rights, interests, and honor of our country, and put in jeopardy its liberty and independence.

Another means employed to undermine the federal administration was, the raising a clamour against the taxes which were indispensible for the support of the public faith to regard to the debts incurred by the revolutionary war—for carrying on, during several years, an expensive war against the Indians, for the defence and protection of the frontiers, and—for providing the means of protecting our commerce and our country against the aggressions and hostile views of France.

Altho' no government can exist without revenue—and no revenue be attainable without taxes—yet no person of any experience can be ignorant, that the levying of taxes is one of the most ungracious acts of a government. It has there been the policy of most governments to raise a great (often the greatest) portion of their revenues by indirect taxes: especially on the articles imported from foreign countries, which are first paid by merchant importers, and then by them added to and blended with the prices of the articles imported; so that the people at large who use and consume them, cannot distinguish the taxes from the price of the articles themselves; and being thus paid insensibly they occasion no murmurs or discontent; and the less, because as to many are of more luxury or convenience than necessity they may be purchased or not at the pleasure of every citizen. But when a government lays *direct* taxes, for example, a certain sum on every man's head (thence called a *poll* or *capitation* tax) or certain sums on his house, his land, his horses and cattle—he knows precisely the amount of his taxes; and if these be heavy, discontent is not an unusual consequence. Yet sometimes necessary wars (such as that of the American revolution) and defensive wars in general, are of such extent and long continuance, as to require large revenues, and proportionably heavy taxes. Now, if the whole of the taxes in such cases were imposed upon the goods imported from other countries, great portions of them could never be collected: the temptation to *run* or smuggle the goods into the country, and thus evade the taxes altogether, would be so great, as with many to be irresistable. If, for instance, a tax (more commonly called a duty) on any imported article, be twenty-five per cent (or one fourth) of its value; and it may be brought on shore and concealed from the collectors, at a risk not exceeding ten or fifteen per cent—the probability is, that large portions of such goods will be smuggled in, without paying any duties at all. The only remedy in this case is, to lower the duties on such articles, so as to approach in their amount, to the value of the risk of smuggling them. For then the merchant will rather pay the duties than hazard his reputation as well as his goods, for the small gain which might be made by smuggling. It is a well known fact, that in Great Britain, where frequent wars have demanded immense revenues, that the duties on some goods imported were so high as to occasion very extensive smuggling, to the serious loss of the revenue. And the government by lowering the duties actually collected more money.

I have gone into this detail to give some idea of the powerful reasons which induced Washington's administration, at a time when our revenues from commerce were comparitively small, and the public expenditures unavoidably great, to raise a part of the necessary revenues by other taxes than those on goods imported; lest the increasing of the latter to the extent of the public wants, should put in jeopardy the whole system, by the temptation it would have given to smuggling. And that this policy was correct, is demonstrated by its effects; for probably in no country in the world where the duty on goods imported so universally & honorably paid as in the U. States. The system fairly established and the habit of regular paying once fixed, the same duties admitted of a gradual and moderate increase. And had the same system been continued; had not Mr. Jefferson, with other views than to save the persons and property of the people, caused the embargo to be imposed, that honorable payment of duties would have been continued. But his total prohibition of trade, by which hundreds of thousands of our citizens gained a livelihood, being long continued (for a temporary embargo would not have answered the purposes of Bonaparte, in forming his system to destroy the commerce and power of Great Britain) produced such general distress as to be no longer tolerable. The embargo laws were broken, the practice of smuggling introduced, and the morals of the people corrupted. Indeed if WASHINGTON could rise from the dead and devote another forty-five years to the service of his country, and administer the government with his unsullied purity and patriotism—he could not repair the waste of virtue, and banish the corruption of morals introduced in Mr. Jefferson's ten years administration.

But to return. When Mr. Jefferson paved the way for his ascending to the presidency, by various arts, among others by encouraging and countenancing the popular discontents respecting taxes;‡ one of his first acts as president was, to fulfil the expectation—generally and industriously excited to increase his popularity—of a repeal of the internal taxes; which he accordingly effected.—Fortunately for him, he entered on the presidency at the time when the U. S. were in the enjoyment of peace, and when they were (as he himself said) "in the full tide of succesful experiment under the government which had so far kept us free and firm;" and when our "Agriculture, manufactures, COMMERCE and NAVIGATION, the four pillars; of our prosperity,"* were in the most flourishing condition; and, when our revenues rapidly increasing, rendered practicable a diminution of the taxes. But whether such a total repeal was correct—whether sound policy, in reference to future contingencies of war or essential reductions of commerce, did not require some discrimination and reserve, Mr. Jefferson did not consider; or if he did, every thing was made to yield to his personal views at the moment.

The very prosperous state of our commerce and navigation, when Mr. Jefferson became President, *while it was left unshackled by our own government* justified, perhaps suggested his remark, that "they were then most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise." Bonaparte had a little before entered on his political career as first consul of the French Republic; and commerce was still allowed to "thrive." It was not till Nov. 1806, after he had overturned the Prussian monarchy, that he had formed his "Continental System," for restricting commerce or annihiliating it, directly for the purpose of crippling or destroying the commerce of Great Britain, which he considered as the vital principle of her power. To render this system effectual he said "its execution must be complete." "The principal powers of Europe had adopted it."§ The occurrence of the U. States (whose commerce then surpassed that of any other nation, that of Great Britain excepted) was necessary to render the execution of Bonaparte's system complete. And within less that three months afterwards, and within four days after the arrival of dispatches at Washington, by Mr. Jefferson's special messenger from Paris his embargo was recommended to Congress, and the bill for imposing it passed in the Senate on the same day.

The unpopularity of the internal taxes (however necessary and prudent in their establishment) we have seen that Mr. Jefferson well understood. Yet the direct tax, on houses, lands, &c. originated, if I mistake not, with Mr. Jefferson's own party; and I believe Mr. Madison (then in the house of representatives) reported a resolution for the direct tax. The journals of Congress (which I have not at hand) will show.—Perhaps it was an artifice to add to the existing unpopularity of the federal administration respecting internal taxes. A direct tax was laid in exact conformity with the constitution, which declares that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned from the several states according to their respective numbers, or population. It was then said by Mr. Jefferson's partisans, that the taxes ought to be *direct*, that the people might know and feel what they paid.—But these gentlemen have since taken care to repeal every such tax; *and now dare not propose any tax which the people can know and feel.* Instead of which they have contemplated a vast addition to the duties already laid on imported goods—even at the hazard of encouraging smuggling, which would occasion losses probably beyond such legislative additions. Possibly the fear of may hitherto have prevented the projected increase of the duties. Instead of which, or of any other sort of taxation they have had recourse, *in time of peace*, to the borrowing of several millions of dollars for the ordinary expenditures of the government!

We now see the reason why the government is determined 'not to protect commerce by force,' nor 'risk a war until our resources are sufficient to defray the expences without creating burthens to make them unpopular. But our resources never will be sufficient to defray the expences of war: the government know it: and the conclusion is unavoidable; that notwithstadding all their blundering (and there has been enough of this to make us ridiculous in our own eyes as well as in the eyes of foreign nations) our government are determined to submit, as they have submitted, to every sort of insult and injury, rather than go to war: for war will require more taxes, and taxes may render them unpopular. They choose rather to flatter the people to their ruin—than tell them the truths necessary for their safety, because the latter may prove unpleasant, and perhaps occasion some upbraidings of their deceivers.

Thus a course of thinking and of opinions having been industriously effected by Mr. Jefferson and his fellow-labourers as the means of rising to the supreme power; of these opinions, in opposition to the system of administering the government which under WASHINGTON was judged essential to the public safety and welfare, having been long and zealously inculcated by the leaders of that opposition—they have become the fixed creed of the people. And now these same leaders dare not attempt to correct those erroneous opinions, although they hazard the safety and independence of the country—as they have already caused the sacrifice of its interests and honor.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

May 13, 1811.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 14, 1811.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 28th April, 1811.

"The commandant of Nagadoches writes to a Spanish officer at Natchez under date of the 7th April last, informing him that he had just received by express the gratifying official intelligence of the capture of all the chiefs of the rebellion in Mexico. The Spanish governors of the provinces of Texas and Coahuila have again assumed the command of their respective provinces, and peace and good order is restored. A considerable force is expected from the interior to guard those frontiers.

News—Captain Gardner, of the ship George Washington. who arrived at New York, from New Orleans, spoke on the 23d May, the brig Curlew, Edes, then out 6 days from Havana. Capt. Edes informed capt Gardner that just before he sailed from the Havana, a dispatch vessel arrived there from Cadiz in 24 days, with news of the total overthrow and destruction of the French armies in both Spain and Portugal: and that there was great rejoicing on receipt of the news.

This arrival, it will be observed, brings information from Spain and Portugal 17 days later than before received.

CONNECTICUT.

At a legal Town Meeting held at East-Haven, on the 20th day of May, 1811, the Town came to the following resolutions.

Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, That the people of this state, when, by their representatives they acceded to the constitution of the United States, expected from the administration of the government, full protection for their persons and property, and the free enjoyment, of all their civil and political rights. The preamble to the constitution declares the object to be, "To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." Yet instead of provision for the "common defence," we see our public treasury exhausted, and our country defenceless—instead of measures for the "general welfare," we see a systematic effort to promote the *welfare of a party*—the friends of the administration declaring, with unblushing effrontery, that the measures of government are calculated for the benefit of a *party*; while every man, whatever may be his talents and his virtues, if he will not bend to the views of the administration, instead of public justice, and the "blessings of liberty," we see laws passed restraining the free commerce of the country, drying up the sources of private prosperity, and public revenue, and compelling government to augment the public debt—infringing the rights of our citizens; harrassing the merchant with intolerable vexations, and exposing him to penalties enormously oppressive: checking the industry of the farmer, and impoverishing every class of citizens.

Resolved, That while we are cordially disposed to submit to the constitution and laws of the country, and to any inconveniences which may be *necessary to the public safety*, we cannot quietly resign our rights and privitiges, nor tamely acquiesce in measures which appear to violate the solemn compact by which the several states are united. The power to "regulate commerce," cannot be a power to *destroy* it. From the documents which have been laid before the American people, we see not the least evidence that the *public safety* requires the citizens of this country to abandon the ocean; to relinquish one extensive and lucrative branch of business, and to sacrifice a great amount of property vested in ship[illegible]g

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‡ In his letter of Oct. 6, 1799, to Callender Mr. Jefferson says: "I thank you for the proof sheet, [of the "Prospect before Us" containing the infamous slanders on Washington and Adams] you inclosed to me. Such papers cannot fail to produce the best effect. They inform the thinking part of the nation, and these again supported by the *tax-gatherers* as their vouchers set the people to rights."

* Mr. Jefferson's first message to Congress, December 8, 1801.

† Mr. Jefferson's first message to Congress, December 8, 1801.

§ Champagny the French Minister's letter to Gen. Armstrong October 7, 1807.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every government, if possible, to live in peace and cultivate a good understanding with other nations. But the public interest should never be sacrifised to party prejudices, or to forms and ceremonies. The demands of a nation upon a foreign government should be proportioned to its means of enforcing them; and a nation which extends its demand, beyond its means of enforcing compliance, exposes itself not only to a denial, but to disgrace and contempt.

Resolved, That a pertinacious adherence to restrictions of trade, after the experience of years has proved them to be utterly nugatory and ineffectual towards obtaining a repeal of the orders and decrees of Great-Britain and France, tends to destroy our confidence in the government of the United States. We see, in these restrictions, a direct tendency to impair the wealth, the strength and importance of the commercial states. We believe it a sacred duty which we owe to ourselves, to our country and to posterity, to protest against the present Non-Importation Law, and against all laws of a similar kind, and to unite with our fellow citizens in opposing them by all lawful means. We firmly believe the congress of the United States, in passing such laws, transcend the powers with which they are vested; and that it is the solemn duty of the citizens of this country, of all parties, to set their faces like a flint against such encroachments upon their rights and priviliges.

Resolved, That while we trust the legislatures of the several states will not interfere with the exercise of any *constitutional* power by the general government, yet we consider it as not only the right, but the duty of the legislatures to remonstrate against every infringement of the constitution, and to check every inroad upon the rights and priviliges of the people. Every unlawful stretch of power establishes a dangerous precedent; it makes a breach upon the bulwarks of liberty which is not easily repaired; it renders a future assault more difficult to be resisted; and gradually demolishes the fortress which protects all that is dear to freemen. To neglect to defend our just rights, when clearly invaded, we hold to be a gross abandonment of public duty—it is to be unfaithful to ourselves, to our country, and to posterity.

Resolved, That the selectmen, be directed to sign a memorial this day passed to the general assembly, at their present session, and the representatives of this town is hereby appointed agent to present the same.

Test.

BELLA FARNHAM, *Town Clerk.*

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM, MAY 28.

A vessel has arrived at Salem from France.— Her arrival has no connection with the Berlin and Milan Decrees. She had violated neither of them. At Bordeaux the Decrees were not considered off.

Captain Evans, of the above vessel reports, that Bonaparte was about heading in person an army of 300,000 men, destined to march against the combined armies in Spain and Portugal.—While captain E. was at Bordeaux, (three months and one half) 100,000 troops marched through for Spain. Well informed people knew, notwithstanding accounts of great success, that their loss in Spain had been immense.

The last letters from London (April 16th) state, that Mr. Pinkney had recently been detected in scribling in the London papers.—*Bos. Cent.*

It is fully understood that Mr. Pinkney's conduct to the British Government has been either precipitately indiscreet, or wantonly insulting. We assert, on authority which is unquestionable, that Mr. Pinkney, after having required his passports for returning to America, made an offer to the Marquis Wellesley of retracting certain expressions relative to the repealing of the French decrees; but that the British Secretary, conceiving his government insulted, or bullied, by the language held out in Mr. Pinkney's official note, gave no other answer to the meditated offer of recantation, than that his functions were considered to be at an end.—*Bos. Gaz*

Norfolk, May 27.

A most melancholy occurrence took place here on Saturday last, which has plunged two amiable families into the depth of distress and has excited much feeling elsewhere.—As this unhapy transaction is very shortly, however, to become the subject of judicial investigation, we shall forbear to make any comment upon it at this time, and content ourselves with merely detailing such of the facts attending it as were offered in evidence before the Coroner's Inquest, and are generally known.

In consequence of some misunderstanding a dispute took place in the market-place on Saturday morning last between Mr. *Moses Myers* and Mr. *Richard Bowden*, in the course of which several blows passed, Mr. Myers was a good deal hurt—Mr. *Samuel Myers*, a very promising young man, and the son of Mr. *Moses Myers*, hearing of this transaction soon after it took place, immediately armed himself with a pistol and going to Mr. *Bowden's* store in a fit of high irritation, excited by what he had heard of the injuries offered to his father, shot Mr. *Bowden* who immediately fell dead!—The unhappy young man was soon afterwards arrested and is now in close confinement, waiting his trial, which, we understand, is to take place in a few days.

Mr. *Bowden* has left a disconsolate widow and three young children to deplore their loss. He was an affectionate husband, an indulgent father an enterprising and a useful citizen.

Mr. *Bowden* enjoyed the confidence and affection of his acquaintances in an eminent degree. To the most gentle, unassuming manners, he added a dignity of deportment which commanded universal respect. Emerging from the obscure occupation of a carpenter, he opened his way into the commercial community, under disadvantages which would have apalled any other man. But to a mind ardent and enterprsing, combined with determination to subdue all difficulties, the want of capital, of patrons, and of education, were circumstances of small consideration. He soon rose into notice, and in a few years ranked among the most successful and enterprising of our merchants. In the ardour of his pursuits, he did not neglect the cultivation of his mind; from day to day his improvement was rapid and obvious, and upon most commercial subjects acquired a maturity of judgement which entitled his opinions to great consideration. By his death a chasm has been left in society which will not soon be filled.

Yesterday his remains was interred in the Church yard, attended by a numerous concourse of Citizens, Soldiers and Masons, who, with pious benevolence, paid the last tribute of respect to the memory of their ill fated brother, whom they respected and esteemed.

Herald.

BOSTON, May 31.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Tantivy, captain Perley, in 29 days from Bayonne. She brings papers to the last of March, but they contain no intelligence later than we have received.

We have conversed with a gentleman of respectability who came passenger in the Tantivity, and can assure our readers in the most positive terms, that the French decrees were not repealed—that there had been no regulation for the amelioration of the state of American property, in general—no hopes of security to our commerce. Bribery and licences were the only means by which any American succeeded in obtaining permission to return, to whom the decrees would apply. Much dissatisfaction prevailed, owing to the distresses resulting from the destruction of commerce, but fear prevented any public murmurs. The views of the emperor, in which we, his friends, have a deep interest, are plainly announced in his communication, of which we have given a translation. *Bos. Rep.*

Retaliation.—We received the following note from a gentleman with whom we have since conversed, and believe the information it contains to be correct.

"I have just arrived from Castine.—Just before I left it, a gentleman who arrived from Scoodick, that morning, bro't intelligence that the British government had passed an order, corresponding with our non-importation act, prohibiting all American vessels with property from entering any ports in her dominions. This intelligence was received at St. Johns by a vessel in twenty three days from London. It is said that, as with our law, so the violation of this regulation is confiscation of the property."

PHILADELPHIA, *June 4.*

We are informed that the subjoined extract of a letter from Mr. Patterson at Paris, to his father in Baltimore, is genuine, and was read by Mr. Patterson, sen. in his counting-house, to a gentleman who communicated it to our informant.

How disgraceful to our nation, and how disgusting to every citizen of the United States is the disclosure of such a fact!—What must be Mr. Madison's feelings, when he reflects that the despot of France takes the very date of his own miserable proclamation as the period from which no part of our plundered property shall be restored, *on any terms*,—and that such part of it as was sequestered antecedent to the 1st of November last, will only be given up on condition that the U. States declare war against Great-Britain! But the chief magistrate, and the man, who could suffer in silence the subversion of our constitution, and the prostration of one of its most essential provisions, viz.

'*No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another.*"

Con. U. S. Art. 1. Sec. 9. ¶ 5

By permitting our citizens to act under the licences of Napoleon, which limited the shipment of merchandize or produce, admissable to an entry in the ports of France, to New-York and Charleston, to which places many vessels have gone from other ports of the United States for the purpose of availing themselves of this foreign mandate, can have no respect for the constitution of his country, no common feeling of impartiality for the rights of his fellow citizens.

What would have been the sensation, which the prints in the service of the administration would have endeavoured to excite throughout the United States, had such an attempt to break down the barriers of the constitution, and to render our political compact a mere nullity, been made by the government of Great-Britain.

If there exists one spark of independence in the national legislature, the next session of Congress will exhibit such a scene of enquiry as the authors of our disgrace and ruin have never contemplated.

The active and baneful operation of a proclamation founded and continued in falsehood—and the passive and servile acquiescence in a foreign scheme to destroy the charter of our privileges, will be subjects worthy the strict investigation of a patriotic and independent assembly.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore to his friend in Norfolk, dated May 25.

Mr. Patterson has just now received a letter from his son, who lives with Mr. Russell, charge des affaires at Paris, dated in March, stating, that Bonaparte had offered to restore all property sequestered antecedent to the 1st Nov. upon condition that America would declare war against England, and burn all British goods, but that there were no hopes that property taken since would be restored.

Doctor G. DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of

FRESH DRUGS and *MEDICINES, FAMILY, PATENT* and *HORSE MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS* of all kinds, *PERFUMERY*, &c. among which are

1600 lbs. English Glauber salts	1400 do. Spanish whiting
500 Epsom salts, *genuine*	1200 do. Spanish brown
250 oil of vitriol	1 box patent yellow
150 double aqua fortis	450 lbs. venetian red
1 box white magnesia in squares	150 do. terra de sienna
5 cannisters English saffron	356 do. yellow ochre
1 do. nutmegs	112 do. litharge
1 do. cloves	1 cask lamp black
1 do. mace	1 do. ivory black
1 box London pp't calomel	1 do. black lead
1 do red precipitate	1 do. chalk
1 cask salt petre	200 emery
140 lbs refined camphor	1 box English verdigris
72 bottles fine castor oil	1 do. blue vitriol
4 boxes sweet oil	1 do. Prussian blue
2 kegs tamarinds	10 packets gold leaf
1 box best carolina pink	1 box blue smalts
1 barrel flour of sulphur	1 do. Chinese vermillion
1 do. cream of tartar	60 gallons spirits turpentine
460 lbs peruvian bark	24 doz. painters brushes
112 do. pearl or French barley	56 lbs gum copal
1800 do. London prepared white lead	1 box patent green
500 do. do. red lead	1 do. horse powder
	2 boxes perfumery
	And a general assortment of the best Patent Medicines

Carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*—and being purchased with *CASH*, he is enabled to sell them on as moderate terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Practitioners of Physic and Storekeepers will be supplied with genuine articles on the very lowest terms.*

Market Street, June 12, 1811. 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 22d inst. the following described property, viz:—

A certain dwelling house, and also a chandler's shop, situate in Wood street, in the Borough aforesaid, in the occupancy and as the property of Samuel Richardson, at the suit of Ralph Culbertson. And also the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Richardson, to an undivided one-fourth part of the lot and house situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. The house is a large two story brick house, formerly occupied by major George Steward, with a small frame attached to the same—at the suit of William Steele, Esq.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED,

An elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which will be sold low for cash.—Also, 50 or 100 Tons of well assorted CASTINGS, on liberal terms.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,

Market Street, corner of Third Street.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

Rees E. Fleeson & Co.

At their Establishment the lower corner of Ferry Street, on the bank of the river Monongahela near the Steam Mill, and in Market Street between Second and Third Streets, are opening a handsome selection of

SPRING GOODS,

of the latest importations, among which are the following articles:—

Callicoes and chintzes	Yellow, blue and buff nankeens
Ginghams	Bengal and York stripes
9-8, 4-4 and 6 4 cambrick muslins	Velvets and cords
Coloured cambrick	India checks
Fancy muslins	Apron ditto
India and English book muslins	Fashionable, silk and fancy vesting
Shirting muslins	Irish linnens and sheetings
India bale muslins	Country linnen and bed ticking
Silk, cashmere and cotton shawls	Morocco skins
Scarfs and Hdkfs	Brushes, a general assortment
Bandana, Madrass and Pullicat Hdkfs	Stationary
Linnen and Cotton do	Paper hangings
Dimities, 6-4 Cambric &c	Playing cards
Cotton Hosiery (white and clouded)	Spanish segars
Silk and Worsted Hosiery	Paints and oil
Beaver and silk gloves	Oil cloths
Ladies hats and bonnets	Carpeting
Mens fur, chip, and wool hats	Looking glasses, various sizes
Childrens morocco and Boy's hats	Fancy hardware
Kid, morocco and leather slippers	Plated ware
Lace sleeves and gloves	Brass, polished steel & japanned ware
Cotton laces	Ironmongery and cutlery
4 and 4 1-2 lb pins and white chapel needles	Scythes and sickles
Corking and childrens pins	T. Crowley Millington steel
Toys for children	Cotton and wool cards
Umbrellas	China ware
Turkey red yarn	Cut and gilt glass
Silk, thread and tapes	Queensware and earthen ware
Worsted bindings	Chocolate and mustard
Cotton balls,	Loaf, lump and New-Orleans sugar
Suspenders	Coffee in barrels and bags
Real, mock tortoise and horn combs	Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and imperial teas
London and Yorkshire superfine cloths	London par. Madeira wine
Double and single milled cassimers	Dye woods
6-4 and 5-4 cloths and plains	Indigo and madder
Shirting flannels	Cotton
Bombazetts	Lead
8-4, 3 point and duffield blankets	Groceries of all kinds
Cotton cassimers	Bed cords
	Plow lines
	Boat cables, &c. &c.

Barr Iron, Castings, Nails, Glass, Flour, Whiskey, Lumber and Salt—for which all orders will be filled with care and dispatch, on the lowest terms for prompt payment, and consignments receive due attention.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811. tf.

N. B. Boats Stores for descending the river, carefully put up as above.

English Grammar.

PUBLIC information is respectfully given, that the second quarter of D. Chute's Morning School for Young Ladies, in English Grammar, will commence the first Tuesday in July. Further information may be had by applying to the Rev. Robert Patterson, or

D. CHUTE.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

☞ The Corps of Federal Volunteers, is ordered to Parade, in the Diamond, on Saturday the 15th instant, at two o'clock precisely.

CHARLES WILKINS, Jr. *Captain.*

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1811.

MASONIC.

THE Brethren of Lodge No. 45, A. Y. M. are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on Monday the 24th of June, precisely at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. being the festival of St. John, provided with proper cloathing, in order to walk in procession for the purpose of dedicating and opening their new Masonic Hall.

By order of the W. M.

HENRY BAIRD, Sec'y. Pro.

Pittsburgh, 13th June, A. D. 1811.

N. B. A Sermon is expected on the occasion.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

FRANKLIN HEAD, *Market Street,*

Have just received

The Cyclopœdia,

Vol. 14.—Part I.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1811.

Genuine Patent and Family MEDICINES.

Celbrated for the cure of most diseasesto which the Human Body is liable.

PREARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR
T. W. DYOTT, M. D. Philadelphia.
Grandson of the late *Dr.* ROBERTSON of Edinburgh.

Dr. Robertsons

CELEBRATED
STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH:
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents.)

One of the most efficacious Medicines, ever offered to the public, for the speedy relief and cure of obstinate coughs, colds, consumptions, the hooping cough, asthmas, pains and wind in the stomach, removing habituated costive ness, sickness at the stomach, dysenteries, cholera morbus, severe gripings, the summer bowel complaint in children, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
OR NATUBE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.
(Price 1 dollar and 50 cents)

It is confidently recommended, as the mos efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weakness, and various complaints, resulting from dissipated pleasures residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea. the unski full or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to female at a certain period of life, barreneess, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
PATENT
STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.
(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables and are particularly adapted for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite. Also a certain preventive against intermittant fevers, agues, dysentaries, *etc.*

Dr. Robertson's
CELEBRATED
GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.
(Price Two Dollars.)

A safe and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets. swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, *ect*

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.
(Price fifty cents.)

☞A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Dr Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(Price 25 cents—large boxes 50 cents.)

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

Dr. Dyott's
Patent-Itch Ointment.
(Price 50 cents per box.)

For pleasantness, safety, expedition, ease, and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine, for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THE ITCH.

Dr. Tissot's
CELEBRATED GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS
(Price two dollars.)

THE VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE.
(Price one dollar.)

The Balm of Iberia.
(Price two Dollars.)

Extracted from an Iberian fragrant plant, for curing defects of the skin, and improving the complexion, *etc.*

The Restorative Dentrifice.
(Price 50 cents per box)

For cleansing, whitening and preserving the teeth and gums.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered, upwards of *Seven Hundred Thousand Persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from he greatest debility.

Dr. Dyott,

Respectfully solicits the public to observe that owing to the certificates of cures, performed through the efficacy of the above Medicines, having become too numerous for their insertion in a newspaper, he has in consequence thereof published pamphlets, wherein are enrolled, in the most demonstrated and conspicuous manner, the undeniable facts signed by citizens of the first respectability, clergy, and members of the faculty, and are now to be had gratis of him and his respective agents throughout the United States.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE
MEDICINES
JUST RECEIVED
And for Sale Wholesale and Retail by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.
DRUGGISTS, CORNER OF WOOD and THIRD STREETS PITTSBURGH,
Where pamphlets may be had gratis.
TAKE NOTICE,

That each and all of the above genuine Medicines are signed on the outside covers with the signature of the sole Proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Robertson's
INFALLIBLE
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
A Medicine highly necessary to be kept in all Families.

Worms which affect the human body are chiefly of three kinds, viz *Taenia* or tape worm, the *Teres*, or round and long worm, and the *Ascarides*, or round and short worm. There are many kinds of worms found in the human body, but they proceed in a great measure, from similar causes, have nearly the same symptoms, and require the same method of treatmeut as those already mentioned.

The *Tape worm* is white; very long and full of joints, it is generally bred in the stomach or small intestines. The *round and long worm* is likewise bred in the small intestines, and sometimes in the stomach. The *round and short worm* commonly lodge in the rectum, or what is called the end intestines. and occasion a disagreeable itching about the seat.

The long round worms nave been known to perforate the intestines, and get into the cavity of the belly, the effects of the tape worm are nearly the same with those of the long and round, but rather more violent.

SYMPTOMS.

The common symptoms of Worms are, paleness of the countenance, at other times. flushing of the face, itching of the nose, and about the seat; starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep; swelling of the upper lip, the appetite sometimes bad, at other times very voracious; looseness; disagreeable breath; a hard swelled belly; great thirst; the urine frothy; and sometimes of a whitish color; griping or cholic pains; an unvoluntary discharge of saliva especially when asleep; frequent pains in the side, with a dry cough, and unequal pulse; palpitations of the heart, swoonings; cold sweats; palsy; epeleptic fits, *etc.*

Though numberless medicines are extolled for expelling and killing worms, none are equal in efficacy to *Dr. Robertson's Worm Destroying Lozenges*, they are mild in their operation and may be given to the youngest infant with safety.

The above Lozenges are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS PITTSBURGH.
TAKE NOTICE,

That each packt of the above genuine Lozenges are signed on the outside coverwith the signature of the sole proprietor
T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
For the Prevention and Cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The numerous cures performed by the above Pills. have induced the inventor at the solicitation of many respectable citizens who have experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them publickly known for the benefit of mankind in general.

They are principally composed of vegetable gums and roots, in whose balsamic medical qualities, their excellence consists, without the falacious aid of those mineral snbstances, too often destructive to the animal coustitution.

These Pills if timely administered, will remove the causes which commonly produce Yellow Fevers, Bilious-Fevers, Ague and Fever, Cholic, Pains, Flatulencies, Indigestion, Costiveness, Hipochondral and Hysteric complaints, Stranguary, Gravil, Rheumatism and Gout

They are peculiarly serviceable in Female Disorders, and especially in the removal of those obstructions which are the great source of their complaints at certain periods, they possess this eminent advantage over most oher purgatives, that while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, Debility nor too great excitement, whenever there isa predisposition to a disease arising from marsh effluvia, a too copious use of ardent spirits or a vitiated state of the bile, they are sure to relieve.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea and land, as they may be made use of with the utmost safety, without change of diet or exercise. They will be found peculiarly beneficial in the prevention of disorders incidental to hot climates, they deterge and cleanse vicid humonr open obstructions and promote the secretion of good bile, operating as an easay cathartic, as a powerful diuretic and diaphoretic.

The above Pills are for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 25 cents per Box large do. 50 cents.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each Box of the above Genuine Pills are signed on the outside cover with the signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTTT, M. D.

Dr. Dyott's
PATENT ITCH OINTMENT.

For plesantess, safety, expedition, ease and certainty, is infinitely superior to any other medicine for the cure of that most disagreeable and tormenting disorder THEITCH.

This disease is most commonly communicated by infection, it generally appears in form of small watery pustles, first about the wrists, or between the fingers, afterwards it affects the arms, legs, &c. These pustles are attended with an intolerable itching, especially when the patient is warm in bed or sits by the fire, sometimes indeed the skin is covered with large blotches or scabs, and at other times with a white scruff, or scaly eruption, this last is called the Dry Itch, and is the moet difficult to cure.

The above ointment is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever of effectually curing that disorder though applied to many thousands.

The above Ointment is for Sale by
J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
DRUGGISTS.
(Price 50 cents per Box.)
TAKE NOTICE.

That each box of the above genuine Ointment is signed on the outside cover with the Signature of the sole proprietor.
T. W. DYOTT, M. D

Justices Blanks,
of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction,

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as any regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to business to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives.
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr. Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from
	191		Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, and near to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kitlinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON.

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.